

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

THE GERMAN CRUISERS ARE SUNK BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE

Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig—Ships That Sank the Monmouth and Good Hope

ARE NOW CHASING NURNBERG AND DRESDEN

Admiral Count Von Spee, Officers and Crew Went Down With the Scharnhorst, the German Flagship—Some Saved from the Other Two Ships—Artillery Duels and Infantry Attacks in Progress Along the Entire Front in Belgium and France—Servians Claim Austrians are Retreating in Disorder, Losing Heavily in Men, Guns and War Material—Petrograd Says Russians Evacuated Lodz Without Losing a Soldier—Germans Claim Russian Loss Was Heavy—Great Britain Now in Control of Asiatic Turkey From the Junction of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to the Sea—Emperor William Too Weak to Give Military Instructions.

Great Britain has evaded the score with Germany for the sinking of her cruisers, the Good Hope and Monmouth off Chile November 1.

A British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee has sent to the bottom of the southern coast of South America the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, three of the German warships which encountered the British fleet.

Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's men of war, according to official reports, have made gains and losses. The British fleet, it is reported, has been engaged in a series of battles with the German fleet.

On land artillery duels and infantry attacks are in progress along the entire front in Belgium and France and battles continue to be waged at various points in the east from Poland to the Carpathians.

The French war office claims that in the western zone the allies at various points have made gains and have strengthened the positions. The British war office claims that in the eastern zone the allies at various points have made gains and have strengthened the positions.

Contradictory Statements About Lodz. Although Petrograd claims that the Russians evacuated Lodz for strategic reasons and without loss of a single man, Berlin maintains that the German occupation of the second city in Poland was accomplished only after enormous losses had been suffered by the Russians.

Turkish Forces Surrender. Great Britain, according to official reports, has received word that part of Asiatic Turkey from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the sea has been occupied by British troops.

The latest bulletin issued in Berlin concerning the sinking of the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig by the British warships under Vice Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock.

THREE GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK BY BRITISH SQUADRON In Engagement Off the Falkland Islands—Two Collared Captured.

London, Dec. 9, 7.57 p. m.—It was announced officially here today that the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig had been sunk off the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.

The following announcement was issued by the British war office: "The German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, which were sunk off the Falkland Islands, were captured by the British warships under Vice Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock."

Two other cruisers were captured. The vice admiral reports that the British casualties are very few in number. Some survivors have been rescued from the German ships.

Other German Cruisers Damaged. Santiago, Chile, Dec. 9.—The reports received here of the sinking of the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig by British warships off the Falkland Islands say that two other German cruisers were damaged in the battle.

Had Sunk Two British Cruisers. The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with the cruisers Nürnberg and Dresden, composed the German fleet which in an engagement with the British under Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock off

the coast of Chile on Nov. 1 sank the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope, with the loss of about 1,500 men. Since that time British and Japanese squadrons have been searching for the German fleet, of which little has been heard. Recent reports from Montevideo, Uruguay, were to the effect that the German fleet was believed to have rounded the cape and entered the South Atlantic, but there has been no authentic information.

Largest Vessels of German Fleet. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were the largest vessels of the German fleet. They were sister ships of 11,000 tons displacement, 450 feet on the waterline and were rated at a mean speed of 15.5 knots. Each carried a complement of 750 men and was armed with eight 8.2-inch guns, six 5.9-inch guns, 24-pounders, four machine guns and four torpedo tubes.

The Leipzig had a displacement of 3,250 tons and carried 250 men. She was 210 feet long, 26 feet beam and was rated at 23 knots. Her largest guns, of which she carried ten, were 4.1-inch. She had also ten one-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

Admiral Count Von Spee, commander of the German squadron, was aboard the Scharnhorst, which was his flagship. The British official statement shows that, as has been reported, the German squadron made its way from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the Falkland Islands, where the British fleet was sighted, off the tip of South America, directly east of the Straits of Magellan.

JAPS AND BRITISH SINK THREE GERMAN STEAMERS. One Belonged to the German Commerce Line—Ownership of Others Not Stated.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 9.—Three German merchantmen were sunk by British or Japanese warships off the coast of Terra del Fuego, the southernmost tip of South America, about last Sunday, according to advices just received here.

The message said that a division of warships, which the commander believed to have been either English or Japanese, aggregating five or six vessels, sank the three German steamers. One of the German ships was a transport, sunk on the morning of December 8, one of the German ships was a cargo ship, sunk on the morning of December 9, and the third was a passenger ship, sunk on the morning of December 10.

The two other steamers were sent to the bottom the same evening outside the harbor of Montevideo, near San Pedro.

One steamer belonged to the German Commerce Line. The ownership of the two others was not stated, but the commander of the Piedra Buena reported that one of them had a yellow funnel with a black ring around it.

FIGHTING IN EASTERN GALICIA BECOMING VERY STUBBORN. Berlin Says Nothing of Note Has Occurred in the Carpathians.

Berlin, Dec. 9, by Wireless Telegram to London, 6.09 p. m.—The Austrian general staff today published the following communication in Vienna: "In Eastern Galicia the fighting is again becoming very stubborn. In the west our troops attacked and caused the enemy to withdraw from his position between Boboyce and Wiletska (southeast of Cracow)."

It has not yet been possible to ascertain the total number of prisoners taken. So far over 5,000 have been captured, and more than 27 officers. In Poland remains. The Austrians are now in the process of withdrawing from the mountain ridges.

SUCCESSFUL SERBIAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT. Austrians are Retreating in Disorder, Leaving Prisoners and War Material.

Paris, Dec. 9, 7.31 p. m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, says: "The crushing offensive movement of the Serbian army has been successful along the entire front. The Austrians are retreating in disorder, leaving prisoners and war material."

Wall paper originated in China in the fourth century.

ABLE PARAGRAPHS

13 MINE WORKERS KILLED PLATFORM OF CAGE COLLAPSED. At the Tripp Shaft of Diamond Colliery at Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 9.—Thirteen mine workers were killed at the Tripp shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's Diamond colliery here today when the platform of a mine cage on which they were being lowered into the mine collapsed and fell into the shaft.

The men were being lowered into the mine in a cage which was suspended from a platform of a mine cage. The cage was lowered into the mine by a rope which was attached to a platform of a mine cage.

John Belinski, driver boss and the only man in the cage who was not killed, declared that he had always had an instinctive fear of mine cages and that he had never practiced for several years to climb to the side bars every time he rode up and down after the floor of the cage dropped he clung to the side bars and climbed down the shafting to safety.

What caused the collapse of the cage has not yet been determined but that it carried four more men than was found in it was admitted by the company officials. In all about 7,000 persons were employed at the plant, but as the storage battery building, one of the smaller frame structures, this building was quickly a mass of flames and the spread of the fire to other structures was rapid.

Firemen Constantly in Danger. The quantities of chemicals in some of the larger buildings made the work of fighting the fire extremely difficult. The firemen were constantly in danger of injury. Explosions of chemicals occurred frequently during the process of fighting the fire.

Eleven Buildings Burned. In all eleven buildings in the main plant were destroyed. The buildings destroyed included those occupied by the New Diamond Electric Company, the one occupied by the K. O. Electric Company, the building which housed the Bates Numbering machines, together with the Primary and Secondary Batteries, the machine building and the administration building.

Lack of Water Pressure. The fire departments from Orange, East and South Orange, Bloomfield, Newark and Jersey City, all responded to a call for help, but the firemen from all were badly handicapped by the lack of water pressure. Additional water later was secured by connecting with the East Orange mains, but by that time the whole block was in flames and doomed to destruction.

Edison Anxious About Laboratory. Mr. Edison was not at the plant when the fire broke out, but he was quickly notified and soon appeared and assumed personal charge of directing the forces combating the flames. He was especially anxious regarding the laboratory building and when he found that it probably would be impossible to save the greater part of the rest of the plant, he had the efforts of the fire fighters centered upon the laboratory structure.

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Condensed Telegrams

Fire destroyed a paper factory at Columbus, Ohio, at a loss of \$150,000.

The war has caused a deficit of \$3,500,000 in the Japanese customs revenue.

American were warned by the State Department to keep away from Tampico.

The business section of the village of Benton Ridge, Ohio, was wiped out by fire.

The Dollar Christmas fund for homeless Belgians has reached a total of \$29,752.

All diamond mines in the Cape, Transvaal, and Orange. Free State province are closed.

The mountain town of Corcora, Peru, was wiped out by an earthquake. Many lives were lost.

The Long Island Lighting Co. of Long Island, has increased its capital from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

A seat on the New York Coffee Exchange was sold for \$1,350, the last previous sale being \$1,275.

The Tunkny Transportation & Power Co. was chartered at Dover, Del., to operate a railroad in Nicaragua.

The English football Association has decided to proceed with the annual cup competition in spite of the war.

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A French aeroplane flew over Antwerp and dropped leaflets with the message: "Have courage! We will see you shortly!"

The crew of 30 men of the Swedish steamer Norra-Sverige perished when the steamer struck a mine on the coast of Finland.

Because of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle, 30 counties in Ohio, and 12 in Maryland have been put under quarantine.

The Southern Pacific steamer Momo, en route to New York, was disabled by a collision with a tugboat and machinery out of order.

During a test of the new \$250,000 German pontoon crane Hercules, at Colon, the boom buckled and collapsed while lifting 150 tons.

H. M. S. Tuna, the latest addition to the Canadian navy, and one of the fastest destroyers in the fleet is at the navy dockyard at Halifax.

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